Plausible mild antipsychotic, anti-OCD, preventer of social phobia, sertraline (zoloft) (about \$44 for 30 days at 365-rx.com) might be antidepressant with some possible antipsychotic effects: Lometraline (INN; developmental code name CP-**14,368**) is a <u>drug</u> and an aminotetralin derivative.[1] A structural modification of tricyclic neuroleptics, lometraline was originally patented by Pfizer as an antipsychotic, tranquilizer, and antiparkinsonian agent.[2][3] However, it was instead later studied as a potential <u>antidepressant</u> and/or anxiolytic agent, though clinical studies revealed no psychoactivity at the doses used and further investigation was suspended.[1][4][5] Further experimental modifications of the chemical structure of lometraline resulted in the discovery of

tametraline, a potent inhibitor of the reuptake of dopamine and norepinephrine, which in turn led to the discovery of the now widely popular antidepressant sertraline, a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI). "Over more than six months of sertraline therapy for depression, people showed a nonsignificant weight increase of 0.1%.[59] Similarly, a 30-month-long treatment with sertraline for OCD resulted in a mean weight gain of 1.5% (1 kg)". Someplace online it says not to take it with an MAOI.

Possible Recreational drug

https://www.alibaba.com/trade/search?

fsb=y&IndexArea=product_en&CatId= &SearchText=2-Aminotetralin **\$200 per kilogram** wikipedia says about 2-Aminotetralin
"2-Aminotetralin (2-AT), also known as 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen2-amine (THN), is a <u>stimulant drug</u> with a <u>chemical structure</u> consisting of a <u>tetralin</u> group combined with an <u>amine</u>.[1][2]

2-AT is a rigid <u>analogue</u> of <u>phenylisobutylamine</u> and **fully** substitutes for <u>d-amphetamine</u> in rat discrimination tests, although at one eighth the potency.["

Also, an entactogen "6,7-Methylenedioxy-2-aminotetralin (MDAT) is a drug developed in the 1990s by a team at Purdue University led by David E. Nichols.[1] It appears to act as a serotonin releasing agent based on rodent drug discrimination assays comparing it to MDMA, in which it fully substitutes for, and additionally lacks any kind of

serotonergic neurotoxicity.[1] Hence, MDAT is considered likely to be a non-neurotoxic, putative entactogen in humans."